THE SONG AND THE DEED. There was never a song that was sung by But a sweeter one was meant to be.

There was never a deed that was grandly But a greater was meant by some carnest thinking.

For the sweetest voice can never impart. The song that trembles within the heart. And the brain and hand can never quite do The thing that the soul has foully in view. 'And hence are the tears and the burden of pain. For the chining goals are never to gain.

And the real song is ne'er heard by man, Nor the work ever done for which we plan But enough that a God can hear and see The some and the deed that were meant 4.3!

- Benjamin R. Bulkeley.

When Cupid Stopped a Drive. A Stock Market Story.

TIT HE magnate was a satisfied man. As he sat in his library that night, November 11, 1902, to be exact, he could not help think that things were well with him. He and his associates had managed to shake out the well held stocks that Mr. Gates and his associates had guarded so long and well. At 3 o'clock that day the street was certain that the tremendous liquidation of the Monday and Tuesday following the celebrated drive in Steel preferred had just about cleared the Gates treasuries of stock. Certainly one of the Eastern magnates had good reason to be satisfled. The Western crowd had been taught the very lesson they had fondly thought they were teaching the Eastern magnates. It was very well.

One thing alone troubled the magnate who sat in his library. To be sure the Western pool had been taught its lesson, but there was another "outside pool" that this particular magnate hated mightily. And he had reason. He had been one of those who sold Camadian Pacific at 130 and who covered at 140. Therefore Messrs, Cox et al. had earned his hatred. Yet was the pool intact, and men in the street - who knew the hidden mysteries-said that the Canadian Pacific pool was likely to stay intact.

"What is it that you're thinking of so hard, daddy?" asked the girl who sat in the big red leather chair opposite the fire. She threw her book away as she asked the question. "Nothing much," said he; "I was

wondering how long Ransom was going to be away." "Oh, stocks-ft's always stocks, isn't

it? Why can't you let them go for an hour or two? Thevy kill you after a while."
"Oh, I gues prot-not-come in!"
This last as a knock at the door at-

Tracted his Aention. tray on which was a card. The mag-

nate smiled as he read it.

go, Dottie, it's only Ransom. We can want to see him a particular. You needn't go."

"Well, I'll listen to your stock talk I wish I knew something about it. It's all Greek to me. How do you do, Mr. Ransom! I'm going to stay and hear all the funny things you say."

A young-looking man be was, this eleverest of the floor traders who lived | not to penetrate the cel, but to straddle by the orders of the Great Pool. He him and hold him as would a pair of smiled at her as she offered him her hand. Then he turned to the magnate "I got it. They are secretive, these Canadians, and they cest money, but I got it. I think that we can win."

"Yes-but how? Where is the soft Spot :"

"Toronto, Mr. A---, to be exact Here is the situation: He is carrying about all the C. P. that he can carry at present, and it averages him about 125. He will hold it on slight recessions, I so limited in number that one of them | imparts a thrill to the pole, which is going will break the stuff probably fifteen points, and that will get number two. We can force this one out at 125. I am sure of it. I saw a transcript of his books. In fact, I have it here. Would you like to see it?"

"Oh, no. You have done very well We shall do the trick on Thursday and | but with the mercury at ten or diffect Friday. Wire Knowiton to clean up degrees, and a nipping wind blowing the cash in Toronto as well as he can down the river, it is difficult for the to-morrow. He has all the collateral tyro to see just where the sport beto get ave million or so out of the gins. banks. That will make it surer. We 40 120 181

dentistari of the gore at the more; rota rierald, "Toronto," and her rapt attention as the conversation progressed.

"Daddy, what are you going to do?" sie caked, when they two were alone. The magnate chuckidl. "Just a little bit of strategy, my dear, in the market. We want to make some Canadians daily press, and we never can trust it soft their stocks, that's all. We are absolutely so long as such a story is ig to do it on Thursday."

nd will, they lose much money? obably what they have in the on, I guess, looking for a rally.

ock always rallies," luntarily he talked as he it. He was sizing up the prosr a stampede, and he thought would be none, but that his enwould hang on grimly till at last ost the last dollar in margining fropping stocks. Therefore he

minutes later she kissed him ight and went away to her There was a troubled look on e. She took from a drawer a and sat on the edge of a couch it. Here is a part of what

erhaps for always."

The letter was dated Toronto, November 8. It was signed by the man she had met in Wisconsin the summer before. It was the clue to a secret that none knew except herself and him, She let it drop on the couch and sat there

"And daddy will brenk that stock, he says, and ruin every one that has it Oh, dear, what shall I do?"

She sat there half an hour, thinking desperately. At the end of that time she sat down at her deck and wrote ı telegram, writing on plain paper be ause she had no blanks.

"They are going to put your stock tway down. Sell out. I know this It is going to 120 on Thursday. They want to ruln some one. I don't know who it is. DOTTIE." She went to sleep after that. On Wednesday morning she drove down

to the telegraph office herself and sen hat message away. That is the reason strange thing exprened in Toronto. That also is the reason Caandian Pacific never reached

120 during that bad week. Of course Dottle, who knew nothing of stocks, could not be emerged to know that when a man gets tips the are startling and wanderful he is apt to consult his friends. Nor did she know that the man to whom she sent that wonderful wire was hand-in-glove with the man at whom the drive of Thursday was to be nimed.

In the office of Mr. A---, of Toronto, here was a rush and bustle on that Wednesday morning that had had no parallel even in the most exciting boom days of the summer. It was true that the resources of Mr. A-were nearly exhausted. It was true also, and this fact the spy had missed, that a new bank was on the very verge of flotation in Toronto. The President of it was to be Mr. A---. In the ordinary course of events it would have been opened within two weeks or so.

Herein lies the cause of the bustle, On the hint that a drive at Canadian Pacific was intended Mr. A-had sent around to the banks asking prospects for loans. He had been met by the reply that heavy loans that morning had pre-empted a great deal of the available cash, and that, while the banks were very sorry, etc., etc. To throw his stock in the market would only precipitate things. That bank must be opened. It must be opened at once. All preliminaries had been gone through with two weeks before, The executive staff alone was incomplete.

That day in Teronto a bank was created. The staff was more or less temporary, and could not be called efficient, but there was money, lots of money.

On Thursday night, November 13, the magnate received a telegram that filled him with wrath and amagement. "New bank Metropole opened here with Mr. A --- President. Sald to be to protect his loans. Money eased off at close rapidly. What shall I do? "KNOWLTON."

The ticker told the rest of the story all except what was in a letter that reached Dottie on Friday night. There was no especial drive at Canadian Pacific,-New York Times.

Eel Spearing in Winter.

Nearly all the cels in market in winier show the marks on their sides where "Tell him to come up here. No, don't the spear has pinched them. Eel spearing goes on everywhere there is ice talk with you here just as well. I strong enough to bear, a muddy bottom and salt water not too deep to permit of handling the spear.

The spear which generally finds favor is the Sag Harbor pattern, consisting of a dull, oval blade in the centre and three, four or five barbed prongs on either side. None of these members is sharp. Their intention is spring forceps.

The owner of a spear affixes it to a spruce pole fifteen or twenty feer in length, and, armed with an axe, goes out upon the fee, carrying a feed bag to hold his catch. A hale is cut through the ice in a likely place, and the spearer begins to jab the mud at the bottom in a systematic manner.

If he is an expert the can work through an eight-fach hole and probe every foot of pottom in a circle ten know, and we may get him. One of feet in diameter. When he strikes an them will do, of course, for the pool's | cel the slightest motion of the creature communicated to the spearer. The prize is then drawn to the surface and slipped into the bag, or, if the weather is extremely cold, the cel is allowed to lie on the ice and stiffen.

Eel spearing seems to be considered as sport by some who include in it,

It is profitable, however, and that is by the reason why so many men seen on the lee in the Hackentiver, prodding the mud with ong poles and drawing them ugh their reddened hands.-New

How It is Sometimes Done.

it is a pity that there should be se much bad journalism. Yet we have all learned not to trust absolutely to the possible as this, which is vouched for by the London Glabe:

A British journalist of good reputetion was called on suddenly to write an t. They won't let go. They will obituary of the late Bret Harte. He sat down full of enthusiasm for his subject, and with what seemed to him pretty complete knowledge, and wrote

When it came back in proof he was Time pressed. There were only a few minutes to get his article into the paper. So he simple changed the book titles and let it go.

Some idea of the extent of the craze for pictorial postcards may be gleaned from a return of the number sold in in Canadian Pacific for every Germany within a single week. This, have in the world. It's down, according to a return compiled by the all think it will soon go up German Imperial Postoffice, reaches If it does not-well-I hate to the enormous figure of 10,128,569, an the things it means for me, average of nearly a million and a half rt. If it doesn't-you don't on each of the seven days. The postal w long a time you and I must charges on these cards amounted to \$120,000.

MOMAN'S REALM.

Europeaniment and a service of A UNIQUE BUSINESS.

A Young Woman Earns Her Living by

novating Colonial Furniture. While looking up some odd bits o furniture for a studio, the writer was directed by a New York furniture house to call at a certain address in reference to her wants. The address led her to an unpretentious house in a quiet neighborhood in the Harlem region, where she found a young woman busily engaged in decorating furniture in a great, studio-like room filled with quaint and beautiful old pieces, She was retouching a great old Colonial hanging sent, suspended from the rafeers by iron chains. The ground color was very dark, almost black, and the cushion a brilliant crimson, done in artistic scrollwork. A great many beautiful and rare pieces stood ticketed

ready for transportation. The wants of the visitor being made known the young woman made a rapid but careful estimate of costs. After selecting what she wanted, with the exception of a settle, which the young woman promised to procure, the write: spent some time examining the contents of the studio.

"Yes, this is all my own," said the young woman. "Queer business for a woman, isn't it? So every one seems to think. I took it up by accident, as it were, and have found it to be prefitable, as well as most interesting work, I came to New York five years ago with the idea of making a good living as teacher or secretary, for I had a fairly good education, and like most village girls, I believed New York to be the great opportunity for money making. I soon found out my mistake, Everything outside of specialized labor was overcrowded with applicants, like myself, intelligent, fairly well informed, but unprefessional. I was forced to accept the only thing that offered, which was a position in a pub-

Hshing house, at addressing envelopes, "I made \$1 a day on which I mannged to live for six months, then the little home place was sold and my share was forwarded to me. It amounted to just \$300, which I put away with the determination to invest wisely. Shorely after that I happened to visit the studio of a newspaper illustrator, and while there the thought occurred to me that the furnishings which were odd and pretty could be greatly beautified at a very small outlay. I went home with an idea, bought a few quaint old pieces from an old furniture dealer with the understanding that they were to be returned and sold on commis sion. I repaired them myself with glue and varnish and a few small ornamental accessories that I picked up, and which cost me exactly fifty cents. The lot brought \$5 clear profit. That was the beginning. I invested in a small collection of furniture, some tools, rented a ground floor flat and set to work pretty much as you saw me

just now. "I hired a cabinet maker whenever I needed skilled repairing, but the decorations and small repairs I attended to myself, and soon I became so expert at unholstering that I could recover a chair with great ease and neatness, usually choosing a much prettier de- just now on the stage, where there are in position by a triangular bit of board sign than the cut-and-dried upholsterer, many examples of skirts that just After six mentis' commission worl with the old farniture dealer I made arrangements with a New York houthe one that sent you here, and they have taken everything of my hands as fast as I could turn it out. Now I have as much business as I can possibly

"Oh, it's very pleasant work, indeed, quite as interesting as any other decorative art. I should think, and it is very lucrative. I believe it is a good field for women bread-winners,"-New York Threes.

Secrets of Social Power.

In the art of conversation lies, to Seek by every possible means to remedy any deficiency, and, by reading and frequenting libraries where books and magazines are abundant, gain thorough acquaintance with every timely

In due time there will come the pleasure of entertaining guests in one's own home, and in this connection there is a never-to-be-forgotten fact that there should be an intimate correspondence between the circumstances of the hestess and the siyle in which the eatertains. By the use here of the word "style" it is not intended to convey the Idea that one may not stamp her entertainments with the hallmarks of elegance and at the same time with simplicity.

The unwritten laws of our social life declare hospitality a reciprocal thing, and no young woman who seeks to be honest with herself and the world should fail to return in some manner her social obligations unless indeed, by her talents rice has added Justre to the entertainments of others. Even the bachelor maid may, if she have a friend with her, manage many delightful affairs.-Cincinnati Tribune.

Colors That Make You Look Thin. White make a woman look innocent,

winsome and classic. Clear white is for the blonde, cream white for the brunette. Is it not the woman in white who has all the attention and the wide eyed young thing in white with a live as to have many wearers. blue ribbon who captures all the beaux?

"Black suits the fair," a poet tells us It is the thinnest color a stout woman can wear; indeed, the woman who wears black to best advantage is she who is stout and has black eyes and black hair. It is an echo from Paris that in gowns of certain colors flesh seems to shrink; in others to expand. A subdued shade of blue, heliotrope and olive green, with black, of course are the colors under which flesh seems less ostentations, while Wedgewood blue, pale gray and almost any shade of red are to be avoided. Mauve and the higher shades of green are the two colors that in decoration about the throat and shoulders are especially and where a fancy ornament is used helpful in diminishing the effect of the it will be narrower, too, but long flesh.

How to Wene Veils. Vells are more in evidence than ever; and there are all sorts of vells payment of a sum of money is to be to interest the girl of fashion. There abolished by the new Spanish minis-

there are complexion veils, face vells and nose veils. The drapery or scar veils usually are made of chiffon o maline, and their touch of novely due entirely to the horder. Semetime this border is merely hemstitched the stitching being done in contrasting color or decorated with velvet a pliques. Then again, the border ofto displays medallions of lace.

Much care must be used in draping the hat well for if it is incorrectly done the entire tout ensemble of the costum may be spoiled. Many of the face yells in a black and white mesh show the dots arranged in clusters. They may be of velvet or chenille. A pretty ideto carry out in the drapery yell is to have the decoration of the border match in shade the dominant color of the costume. For instance, to wear with a mixed chevior gown in brown faint green and eream where the prevalling color note was brown, a drapery veil is of creamy timed chiffon decorated with graduated circular pieces of brown velvet.

An Envelope For Secrets. The envelope which defies the tammering of the inquisitive servent of the ameteur detective or other obnox lous and mischievous mediter has nt hast been invented, and one can send one's darkest secrets into the camp of the enemy without precautionary scaling wax to insure their safety.

This new invention has no seams on the face side, and the flap is on the same side as one places the address The flap is very short and has rounded corners instead of the usual point. A monogram, if any is used, ornaments the upper left-hand corner of the flap. and the stamp is placed in the righthand corner, as usual, over the closed flap, thus making it impossible for any one to open the eavelope without disturbing the stamp.-New York Commercial Advertiser.

Arrival of the Basque.

Surely and unquestionably the basque has arrived, or rather it has returned. One of the unmistakable signs thereof is the lengthening of the wraps, which are now genuinely three-quarter length, In farther confirmation of the fact all the new models from the leading dressmakers show more or less basque. Maybe it is only a postillion tab at the excet back, or this may be combined with a little basque, possibly half a dozen inches or so deep, round the rest of the figure. In some instances the new basques nearly or quite reach the knees, giving the effect of a "double deck" skirt. Whatever the depth of the new basque the walst line does not come quite round to the front of the bodice, which is slightly pouched in the style familiar to a season or so past.

The Coming Width of Skirts. No one can lay down any rule for the naking and cut of the skirts of the immediate future, but everything points to their being shorter and much fuiler. We are copying the idea of them from some of the mediaeval dresses, that were much gathered and pleated to within some inches below the waist. Such skirts are generally trimmed round with bands of some contrasting material trimmed square at the neek with lace, the sleeves puffed from the gatherings on the shoulder to above the wrist, where there are more gathers. You can see plenty of these skirts couch the ground.-New York Amer-

The l'ashionable Flower. The flowers that seem to take best with us are these that droop, foremost among them the fuchsia. These are of en made of chiffon, but more frequently of velves, and they have a great following in Art Noveau and ther styles of jewelry. A fuchsia in brilliams is very effective, but it is, parhaps, preffler in enamel. New the craze for fuchsia has taken a new dietion; the flowers droop downwards, made in silk, and are appliqued on to cloth gowns. They look very well in the some extent, the secret of social power, day time and equally well when the same idea has been applied to thin materials for the evening.

Rich Trimming.

Spangied velvet is the intest material for trimming handsome gowns. It is not an inexpensive decoration, but it is very beautiful, and a very little of it adds greatly to the elegance of a gown, The velvet is black, and its richness is increased by the tiny golden beads that are thickly scattered over it.

Protty Things to Wear. One color from the headgear down is the coming searon's correct vogue.

Large silver buttons are much in favor for fastening the Jackets of Inte tailor govens.

The blouse effect will still obtain for suring hedices, but no longer after an extreme fashion.

embellished with gold buttons, are very fetching for a brown costume.

White cloth well covered with embroidery is used in the creation of some of the lates, and most effective neck "lining"." Dark-brown cerduroy Norfolk jacket

suits with walking-length skirt are very smart, but are only becoming to very syeffe figures. Chiffonette is one of the very new

stuffs that, notwithsounding his being very light and perishable, is so attrac-Unless Dame Fashion calls a half the present mode of sleeve will become

as ridiculously large below the elbow

as it was several years back at the

shoulder. Many more of the severer models in hard cloths and tweeds of the very simple style are noticeable among the newest tailor gowns than for many seasons past.

The Louis XIII, sleeve, with deep, turned-back lace cuffs to match the deep, falling lace collar of the time of Louis XIII., is one of the most picturesque modes of the moment. Girdles will be constantly narrowe

in the centre of the back this spring enough to reach almost entirely across the back. Exemption from military service on

made man to applegize.

************** FARM

Loss of Water.

When the land is covered with som kind of crop, to avoid nakedness of the soil, there is less loss of water, because much of it goes down instead of flow ing away. When the land is covered with clover there is a saving of moisture, as the roots of the clover penetrate to the subsoil and loosen it. It is seldom that water scands on a clover field. By avoiding the flow of water from the surface there is less loss of available plant food.

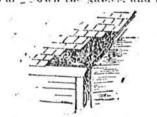
Fighting Weeds.

Where the land is not in mendow or pasture, we get rid of the weeds by frequent cultivation. When possible, before sowing or planting any crop, it is best to let the freshly plowed land lie long enough for the weed seeds to come up. We then run them over with a strong harrow or weeder, while the ground is dry, and get rid of most of them. Other seeds still may germinate, but these are usually killed in cultivating the erop, or by mowing them off before the seeds ripen after the erop has been removed. It is the worst sor, of policy to allow a large mass of weeds to ripen seed and seat ter broadcast. If they are annuals, of course they cannot come up the follow ing year without seed, and perennals will die if we keep them shorn of their leaves, and h is the same with sprouts. -T. C. Karns, in American Agriculturist.

The Milk Strainer.

If a wire strainer is used scour it each time with salt and a brush, and then wash with warm water and soap and rinse with cold water. Cloth strainers should be first well washed in cold water to remove the milk then washed with warm water and soap and rinsed again, then sealded and dried where they will be clean and pure. Milk pans, churns and other utensils of the dairy should be tweated with the same scrupulous care as the pails, and they are more usually carefully looked after than the pails. All this means care, but it is such care as this, with equal care in the barn as to cleanliness, healthy animals and wholesome food, that enables some private dairies to find a ready market for their products at higher prices than are paid for the best creamery products, for no creamery is able to keep all its patrons up to this standard of cleanliness .- The Cultivator.

Finish For Farm Bulldings. When building or repairing farm buildings it is often desired to put a cheap finish about the eaves and gables. Where some projection is desired, the plan shown in the cut will be found very serviceable. A single board stands out at an angle under the caves or up ar_Jown the gables, and is held



right down or out onto the edges of the boards, and when the shingling is o..., a very satisfactory finish and prejection will be secured, and at almost no expense, either for material or labor. Where gutters are not used, it is specially important to have a project tion of the roof to keep the drip from the walls, - Grange hold Parmer,

Lessening of the Work. A few hours' work in spraying or dusting plants, in order to destroy inseets or disease, may not only save crops this year, but also greatly lessen the work of next season. But such labor must be applied at the right time. The same with seeds. When they are allowed to grow until nearly matured before they are destroyed they take from the land the plant food that you?" should sustain the crop grown thereon. If the destruction of weeds is done when they are small they are then out of the way before they harm the crops and the soil. When the farmer postpones his attack on weeds he incurs the risk of not being able to eradicate them at some critical period of their | nearly five-since Denny died. Sure. It existence, and the pests will then have done damage by depriving the crop of moisture and plant food when the season is most propilious for growth. It is the lessening of the work next year that should always be kept in view. Its s working on your linetype nat-Profit on the farm is not made in a year, but in a series of years. Work done at a loss to-day may bring a fair profit during the next season. The most profitable work is spraying to de-Trimmings of cloth in enfe-an-dalt, stroy insects and the keeping down of weeds and grass.

> There is, perhaps, nothing about a town or country home that gives the

The Value of Evergreens.

surroundings a more pleasing appearance than a screen of evergreens, They cost little, grow rapidly in good | than I love my life." coil, and if left to grow naturally, require no attention. If the house is sitnated in a bleak place set a row of Ner- made it read. I love you better than way spruce on the side from which I love my wife." the prevailing winds blow in winter. If intended to be left untrimmed do not set closer than eight feet. The branches will meet in three or four of these key thumpers, thinks the years and in eight years present a solid mass ten feet high, with tops far written, and hasn't spoken to me since above them. Don't set too close to a it was published." fence or allow eattle among them as they take particular delight in hooking and mangling the branches. A elevator shaft.-Indianapolis Euc. few well cared for specimens of differ ent species on the lawn are very at tractive at all seasons of the year, more particularly when other trees are bare of foliage. If nothing better can be obtained get a few small cedars or then the balance with rich surface soil from the woods. If season is extremely dry, water occasionally, and the trees will take care of themselves in the future. A row of evergreens is cheaper and more effective than a lar tice work covered with vines for a sercen to hide outbuildings. - L. I Snook, in American Agriculturist.

It is seldom that you can get a seif-

CURIOUS FACTS.

Only the church steeple at Zudycotee, near Dunkirk, now rises above the sand which overwhelmed the entire village in 1777. ******************

In view of the seare as to the permanency of typewritten records, the Italian minister for Justice has ordered that no typewritten documents will be accepted as legal in Italy,

There is at this moment in the American Museum of Natural History a single lattertly which cost its owner the late Dr. Streeker, of iteading, Pa. between \$7500 and \$10,000. This rare insect, a female, occars only in Sierra Leone; and the collector in question had to fit out an expecition and maintain it for over two years with no other object than the addition of the

Dutch fishermen make asionishing atches by means of a very simple spedient. They put a number of live worms and insects into a buttle partly filled with water, which is then securely corked. The bodde is dropped into the water and the fisherman slake his line alongside. It appears that the wriggling coments of the bottle so tempt the fish that they fall easy victings to the builted hooks.

It is discovered that nearly twentyfive women are serving as rural delivery mail carriers. No women are appointed as mail carriers in the cities, and the Postoffice Department is en pised to women doing such work anywhere, it being deemed too savere for them. The appointments in the rural free delivery service would not have been made if it had been known that the candidates were women.

The development of the modern railroad and steamship makes possible a trip around the world in twenty-seven days, as follows: From New York to Hamburg, 4800 miles, seven and threefourths days: Hamburg to Vladivostock, 7500 miles, six and one-fourth days: Vladivostock to Scattle, 7000 miles, ten and one-fourth days; Scattle to New York, 3300 miles, two and three-fourth days; total, 22,600 miles in twenty-seven days.

The disappearance of aboriginal peopie before our advancing civilization, as seen in the islands of the Pacific. is being repeated in various settlements of the far North. In twenty years the inhabitants of Labrador have decreased from 20,000 to 15,000. The natives of southwestern Greenland now number but 10,000, and they require assistance from the Danish Government. The extermination of the seal, walrus and polar bear by whalers has reduced the Alaskan Eskimo from perhaps 3000 to about 500. The Eskimo at Smith's Sound, who a lozen years ago numbered 300, are reported by Peary as being reduced to about 200.

Brenking It Gently.

After the ship which had come from New Zealand was tied up at the wharf, Larry O'Brien was told off by his shipmates to call upon Mrs. McCarthy and break the news of the death of her husband, which had occurred on shipboard the preceding summer. The Brooklyn Eagle tells how he did it:

he. "Is Denny hi?" "Denny?" said the surprised woman, 'My Denny? No, he's not in. Is the ship here?"

"What would happen him?" McCarthy asked, anxiously. "There's plenty of things can happen to a man," said Larry, delicately. "ite might have got harted, or he might have took sick with the fever. But there's one comfort, as Father McGin-

"What do you mane, Mr. O'Brien?" "I mane if anything happened to Denny, you wouldn't feel as had about

"Then, Mrs. McCarthy you'll be giad to know that it's now four monthscan't grieve you now as much as it would if you'd known it at the time,'

"You must have a bunch of harnor chines, haven't you'r asked the poet, as he entered the office.

"Haven't noticed that any of them have any filling in that line," answered the editor.

"Well, yen're a poor observer. Do you read your own paper?" "Oceasionally."

"Did you read my peem, 'To Agatha,' in yesterday's issue?' "X-20." "I thought not. In the poem I wrote

"That was a neat line." "And one of your linetype humerists

" IC: poem was printed exactly as it was

And after taking a kick at the česk he crossed the hall and fell down the

A millionaire named Galland left to

********** GOOD - @ O ROADS.

Phenomenal Progress.

TY HE progress of the good reads movement in this country during the last vious 100 years. New Jersey, Connectieur, Massachusetts and New York have been pioneer States in earrying on this work. The sentiment favoring highway improvement has been infectiens until nearly every State in the Union is now vying with its neighbor in an effort to better its highways. Millions of dollars are now being spent where hundreds of thousands were expended ten years ago. New York State, as in most other things, seeks to lead in this, and started a movement last year to expend \$1,000,000 a year upon her public highways for ten consecutive years, half of which was to be paid by the State, thirty-five per cent. by the councy, and fifteen per cent, by the township within which improvements were made. All of the proposed improvements were to be of a veluntary nature; that is, no county or township would be obliged to improve any of its roads except from chelec. The million dollar a year scheme failed, but \$\$00,000 was appropriated by the State and expended during the last year." According to State Engineer Bond, who is the First Vice-President of the American Road Makers, this plan for improving the highways of New York State has been far more successful than its promoters dreamed of. Mr. Bond states that during the last year, "There have been 193 miles of road completed. comprising seventy-two roads in twenty different counties. There are sixtytwo miles of road, comprising fortyeight roads, in eighteen different coantles, in process of construction, thus making a grand total of 355 miles of highways completed, or partially so, In addition to this, 338 miles of road, comprising ninety-nine roads in twen-

proceeding with the construction. "Up to the present time-466 miles of road have been surveyed, a portion of which is mapped and in the hands of the Supervisors, and S48 miles of road have been petitioned for, which have not yet been surveyed or mapped. A grand total of 2007 miles of road, in forty-three of the sixty-one counties of the State, have been petitioned for since the operation of the Highie-Armstrong law. The various counties have petitioned for 1752 miles of read thus far, for which the State has made no appropriation, and which, at \$4000 per mile, would require as the State's

Extends Educational Idea.

The idea of the National Government taking an active part in the construction of the highways, so popular threequarters of a century ago, has for several decades been considered obsolete. But the interest manifested in the Brownlow bill, which provides for national aid to road building, shows that

It is now ten years since the popular demand that Uncle Sam do something to help out of the muddle to the establishment of an Office of Public Road Inquiries in the Department of Agriculture. The work planned was to collect and disseminate practical information concerning the roads of the country and means and methods for their improvement. The preparation of bulletins and circulars on road building occupied several years, and it was well done. Uncle Sam's "good roads" office is a veritable "information bureau" on

Recently a number of prominent and progressive railroad men have come to the conclusion that the improvement of the roads in the territory tributary to their lines would materially increase their business. So popular has this idea become that the officials of some of the leading railways have come forward with offers to co-operate with the

Good journalism is so valuable that

glowing article. He sent it to the appalled to see that he had written a column and a half about Mark Twain.

Pictorial Postcard Fad.

are drapery veils, specially for hats; try.

MATTERS.

insect to his boxes.

"Good morning, Mrs. McCarthy," said

"Sare, it is. And Denny's not home yet? That's quare-unless something has happened h!m."

his said once, and that is that time heals ly'ry grief."

It a few months after it happened as you would right at the time, would "I suppose not," said Mrs. McCarthy. "I mind whin I lost me first husband I thought I'd never get over it. But, as

you say, in a few months it was aisier to bear.

A Typographical Tragedy.

a line which read, 'I love you better

"Exactly-my wife. And my wife not being acquainted with the failures

Elephants are not the class of goods in which one would expect petty larceny to be brisk. In Slam, however, elephant stealing is remarkably prevafirs from the woods. Prepare the holes lent. One British forest company carefully and in setting the trees fill in alone had fifty elephants stolen from iin a year. The average price of a working elephant in Siam is 3750.

> A Fortune in a Dest. the city of Geneva all his property ex cept his desk, which went to a lawyer named Couchet. When this desk was about to be handed over to him 222,000 francs were found in it. The city claimed, the money, but after a legal contest Couchet god it.

ten years," said Secretary Crandall at the headquarters of the American Road Makers, New York City, "has been phenomenal; in fact, more mokey has been raised and expended in that period than in the pre-

ty-two different counties, have been surveyed and mapped, for which the Board of Supervisors of each county has appropriated its half of the cost. estimated at \$1,391,913. These county officials are now waiting for an equal appropriation from the State before

share, about \$7,000,000."

this idea is very much alive.

the subject. The educational Idea was carried further, and during the past three years the object lesson feature has assumed greater Importance. The idea as ear-

ried out is very simple. When the people of some progressive community, or the authorities of some educational institution want a piece of road built to illustrate the benefits of good roads and the methods of building them, application is made to the Department of Agriculture, and, whenever possible, a Government expert is

sent to supervise the work.

Government in the object-lesson work. Another voluntary factor in this cooperative work is the manufacturer of road-building devices who desires to bring his machinery to the attention of

In this co-operative work the Government furnishes the experts, the manufacturers the machinery and the raffroads the transportation. This idea has proven extremely popular. Object-lesson roads have been built under Government supervision in twenty States, and so great has been the demand for national aid of this kind that a large number of applications have to be refused every year because the funds appropriated by Congress are insufficient to employ and pay the expense of enough experts to do the work.

Already Congress has twice made on increase in the appropriations for this work, but the \$20,000 now appropriated annually has proven wholly inadequate to meet the demands for this educational work.

What Mud Costs.

"Mud" is a present, living, national ssue, affecting the happiness of all classes and ages everywhere. Its exermination would be one far reaching, perpetual victory for peace and prosperity. Cud costs the nation more ananally than all other drams upon its resources combined. It breeds Isolation and Ignorance, poverty and pollution.

Some people mersure success by